MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1775.

PARIS, *November* 14.

THE day before yesterday, at nine in the morning, the king, after attending divine service at the holy chapel, went to the great chamber of parliament, attended by his brothers and the dukes of Orleans, Chartres, and the rest of the princes of the blood, the great officers of state, &c. &c. When they were arrived the king ordered them to take their places, and then declared his intention to re-eſtabliſh the ancient magiſtracies of Paris.

After this, his majeſty ordered to be regiſtered, 1. An edict for the re-eſtabliſhment of the ancient office of parliament: 2. An edict for creating M. de Romeſpil keeper of the ſeals: 3. An edict for ſuppreſſing the officers lately appointed for the new parliament and the ſuperior councils: 4. Another for re-eſtabliſhing the grand council: 5. For re-eſtabliſhing the court of Aids of Paris: 6. For re-eſtabliſhing the court of Aids of Clermont Ferrand; and to ſeveral others tending to re-eſtabliſh the powers of the ancient parliaments.

CADIZ, *Oct.* 5. Accounts from Morocco mention, that the preſents which the envoy Taher Fenis brought from London, are valued at 60,000 piaſters, and were embarked at Tangiers the 10th of Auguſt.

LONDON, *November* 15.

Extract of a letter from Berne, dated October 26.

"The magiſtrate here is under great fears, as well as the people, with regard to the partage that is going to be made of the thirteen cantons, by the courts of Vienna, Verſailles, and Turin; and according to circumſtances we may believe their plan will in a ſhort time be put into execution. The frequent couriers between the courts of Berlin and Turin, it is ſaid, have been on account of the two counties of Neufchatel and Valangin, which the former is to give up to the latter for a conſiderable ſum of money. They ſay the king of Pruſſia has accepted the propoſal. Pride and luxury are, however the predominant vices now here, which are always the deſtruction of republics, and I am afraid will alſo be of this. If we are involved into a war, as it is moſt likely we ſoon ſhall, our countrymen, I believe, will not fight with that ſpirit our anceſtors did, who defended their liberty, which is now no more. The poor man being oppreſſed by his ſuperior as much as the French are by their arbitrary king, ſo that they know they cannot loſe any thing. You ſhall hear ſoon more of our news."

Nov. 16. They write from Paris, that two millions of livers are ordered to be raiſed immediately for the ſervice of the crown.

Nov. 17. A correſpondent ſays, the real friends of America are greatly diſappointed that the congreſs have not reſolved on paying for the tea deſtroyed. They were in hopes, that however juſt or unjuſt the complaints of the colonies were againſt the illegality or oppreſſion of parliament, that they ſhould, at leaſt, have had that piece of common honeſty to have urged in their favour, that they had agreed to pay for the goods they had deſtroyed. As it now ſtands they are at a loſs what to ſay in favour of the colonies, and ſuch a deliberate piece of miſchief as this is known to be, will be immediately urged againſt them, whenever they plead in their favour. *Britiſh Chron.*

Several letters, it is ſaid, have been received lately by the premier from General Gage, intreating further inſtructions, but no anſwer has yet been returned, nor will be, till the opinion of parliament has been obtained.

In the courſe of laſt week fourteen ſhips arrived at Hull with foreign wheat and barley.

Nov. 18. Sweden, Auſtria, and the houſe of Bourbon, will in all human probability figure as allies in the next war; and it is as probable that the oppoſition will conſiſt of Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and Denmark. How in ſuch a ſtate of connexion is Great-Britain to keep free from continental ties? She muſt either engage herſelf, or Hanover will be attacked in a manner too powerful for reſiſtance; there is however one circumſtance which may *derange* this ſcheme which is the perſonal enmity ſuppoſed to be deeply rooted in the breaſt of his majeſty againſt the king of Pruſſia, who, more than once, it is ſaid, has ſpoken in a ſtile too ſtiffling to be forgiven.—What may prove the reſult of theſe contradictions cannot be foreſeen, but this much is certain, that if the miniſtry of this country do not manage their negociations ſo as to make a naval war, all that is neceſſary for us to embark in, they will deſerve more opprobrious terms than they have yet met with.

Nov. 19. Yeſterday morning there was a meeting at the earl of Temple's houſe, in Pall-mall, at which lord Chatham, the marquis of Rockingham, and duke of Manchester were preſent.

Lord H——, it is ſaid, does not in the leaſt interfere about the nomination of a lord of the admiralty, in the room of Mr. Bradſhaw; that buſineſs is entirely left to Lord S——K.

Extract of a letter from Berne in Switzerland, Nov. 10.

"The court of Verſailles and her allies have diſcovered that a great monarch of the north has, ſince the peace, employed himſelf both in the cabinet and the field. He foreſees what may happen if he looks with indifference on the projects of thoſe Potentates, who would by their greatneſs and power, command all the free eſtates which form at preſent the balance of Europe. The governor of Neufchatel has already furniſhed them with an account of the number of troops which the thirteen cantons can ſet on foot in caſe of neceſſity; and it is found that the cantons of Berne alone can furniſh 80,000 men. As the cantons are allied to the re-public of Geneva, which ſardinia has ſo much at heart to become poſſeſſed of, the attacking it would be at ſocking the thirteen cantons, who are in treaty with the king of Pruſſia."

Nov. 20. A correſpondent ſays, there are the ſtrongeſt appearances of an approaching rupture between the courts of Verſailles and Peterſburg; and that the Ruſſian ambaſſador had ſuddenly left France, without taking leave.

By a letter juſt received from France, we are informed, the count de Guigne took leave of their majeſties and the royal family of France laſt Monday night to return to the court of London.

The eyes of Europe are intent on the meaſures of Great-Britain with reſpect to her American colonies, and her neighbouring potentates ſeem to intereſt themſelves not a little in the event. France is prepared at all points if an opportunity preſents itſelf, to throw off the maſk, and contend anew for that empire which ſhe loſt during the laſt war, with her military honour. The royal eagle of Pruſſia has, already in his mind, tacked the electorate of Hanover to his dominions, and only waits for a general ſtate of confuſion, which he foreſees quick advancing, to render his pious ſcheme leſs hazardous and expenſive.

A private commercial treaty is at this time on the carpet, between our court and that of Berlin.

Intelligence, of a very ſingular nature, has been ſent off to his majeſty's conſuls in all the trading ports of the Mediterranean and the Levant.

There have been no ſmall diviſions of late in the cabinet council, in conſequence of the royal intimation, that raiſing of ſix new regiments of infantry was an object the ſovereign had much at heart, for the better ſecurity of Great-Britain and her colonies. However, the determination of this tickliſh matter is poſtponed till the beginning of December next.

By the laſt diſpatches from America, the agents for the ſouthern provinces received freſh inſtructions from their conſtituents, which are preparing to be laid before the lords of trade the next day.

If the patriotic party ſhould prove ſucceſsful, we are aſſured ſome very capital impeachments will be commenced in both houſes, the enſuing ſeſſions of parliament.

The French king has lately iſſued orders, it is reported, to diſmantle moſt of the inland fortreſſes of his kingdom, adding, that it was only neceſſary to defend himſelf againſt his enemies. This one reform it is believed, will create a ſaving of nearly half a million ſterling annually, which has been for the laſt hundred years entirely thrown away to no purpoſe.

Nov. 21. Lord North, 'tis ſaid, has no inclination to proſecute the buſineſs formed againſt the Americans, and nothing prevents a ceſſation of it but the thoughts of acknowledging that he has taken a wrong ſtep. This is indeed falſe delicacy, and 'tis pity his lordſhip ſhould adhere to it; however, a man of his extenſive abilities, if he ever aſſigns a moment to reflection, will ſoon be convinced that candour, in acknowledgment of an error, is the greateſt act of the ſoul and that it will be rather a point of ambition, than mortification, to retreat a falſe ſtep, eſpecially if a man's error concerns the welfare of his country. The wiſeſt people always thought thus; but as example is the cheapeſt way of inſtruction, here is produced an inſtance of this noble humility in queen Elliabeth. In the 43d year of her reign, the parliament were extremely diſſatisfied upon the ſubject of trade, from the complaint of the mercantile part of the nation. This made her majeſty apprehend ſhe had been miſled in this matter, whereupon ſhe immediately made void certain grants ſhe had made, which favoured monopolies, and left others open to be decided by law.

Nov. 22. Next Sunday the lord chancellor will have a levee at his houſe in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, which will be continued during the ſitting of parliament.

Yeſterday morning the Pruſſian miniſter held a long conference with ſeveral of the great officers of ſtate, on account of ſome diſpatches received from the court of Berlin.

An Engliſh gentleman juſt arrived from Breſt aſſures us, that additional fortifications are now erecting at the mouth of the river Villaine, with the utmoſt expedition.

Joſiah Quincy, Eſq; who arrived on Friday from Boſton, had the next day a long conference with the ſecretaries of ſtate.

Some advices of a very diſagreeable nature have, we hear, been lately received from the court of Stockholm.

The printers of two morning papers were yeſterday committed to the King's-Bench priſon, for publiſhing a letter in their papers ſome months ſince, ſigned, *The South Britan.*—Judgment will be paſſed on Monday next.

It is expected that there will ſhortly be a remonſtrance to the throne, on the proceedings of government relative to America.

A gentleman juſt come from Norwich aſſerts, that the trade of that city has not been ſo brisk as at preſent for many years paſt, as he was informed by one of the chief manufacturers there.

The declaration of war of the king of Spain againſt the emperor of Morocco has removed every ſcruple our miniſtry had of that monarch diſturbing them in their operations againſt the Americans, and they are no leſs ſure of the pacific intentions of the king of France; every thing therefore ſeems to favour their operations.

HOUSE of LORDS.

Die Mercurii 30° Novembri, 1774.

THE lord chancellor reported his majeſty's ſpeech, and the ſame being read by the clerk,

Moved, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, to return his majeſty the thanks of this houſe, for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

(Here the ſubſtance of the heads of the addreſs were propoſed.)

Then an amendment was propoſed to be made to the ſaid motion, by inſerting after the word *throne*, at the end of the firſt paragraph, theſe words:

"To deſire his majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to give direction for an early communication of the accounts which have been received concerning the ſtate of the colonies, that we may not proceed to the conſideration of this moſt critical and important matter but upon the fulleſt information; and when we are thus informed, we ſhall, without delay, apply ourſelves with the moſt earneſt and ſerious zeal to ſuch meaſures as ſhall tend to ſecure the honour of his majeſty's crown, the true dignity of the country, and the harmony and happineſs of all his majeſty's dominions."

Which being objected to,

After long debate,

The queſtion was put, Whether theſe words ſhall be inſerted in the ſaid motion?

It was reſolved in the negative:

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DISSENTIENT,

Becauſe we cannot agree to commit ourſelves with the *careleſs facility of a common addreſs of compliment*, in expreſſions which may lead to meaſures in the event fatal to the lives, properties, and liberties, of a very great part of our fellow-ſubjects.

We conceive that an addreſs upon ſuch objects as are before us, and at ſuch a time as this, muſt neceſſarily have a conſiderable influence upon our future proceedings, and muſt impreſs the public with an idea of the general ſpirit of the meaſures which we mean to ſupport.

Whatever methods we ſhould think it adviſeable to purſue, either in ſupport of the mere authority of parliament, which ſeems to be the ſole conſideration with ſome, or for reconciling that authority with the peace and ſatisfaction of the whole empire, which has ever been our conſtant and invariable object, it will certainly add to the weight and efficacy of our proceedings, if they appear the reſult of full information, mature deliberation, and temperate inquiry.

No materials for ſuch an enquiry have been laid before us, nor have any ſuch been ſo much as promiſed in the ſpeech from the throne, or even in any verbal aſſurance from miniſters.

In this ſituation we are called upon to make an addreſs, arbitrarily impoſing qualities and deſcriptions upon acts done in the colonies, of the true nature and extent of which we are as yet, in a great meaſure, unapprized; a procedure which appears to us by no means conſonant to that purity which we ought ever to preſerve in our judicial, and to that caution which ought to guide us in our deliberate capacity.

2d. Becauſe this addreſs does, in effect, imply an approbation of the ſyſtem adopted with regard to the colonies in the laſt parliament. This unfortunate ſyſtem, conceived with ſo little prudence, and purſued with ſo little temper, conſiſtency, or foreſight, we were in hopes would be at length abandoned, from an experience of the miſchiefs which it has produced, in proportion to the time in which it was continued, and the diligence with which it has been purſued; a ſyſtem which has created the utmoſt confuſion in the colonies, without any rational hope of advantage to the revenue, and with certain detriment to the commerce of the mother country. And it affords us a melancholy proſpect of the diſpoſition of lords in the preſent parliament, *when we ſee the houſe, under the preſſure of ſo ſevere and uniform an experience, again ready, without any enquiry, to countenance, if not to adopt, the ſpirit of the former fatal proceedings.*

But whatever may be the miſchievous deſigns, or the inconſiderate temerity which leads others to this deſperate courſe, we wiſh to be known as perſons who have ever diſapproved of meaſures ſo pernicious in their paſt effects, and their future tendency, and who are not in haſte, without enquiry or information, to commit ourſelves in declarations, which may precipitate our country into all the calamities of a civil war.

RICHMOND,	TORRINGTON,
PORTLAND,	PONSONBY,
ROCKINGHAM,	WYCOMBE,
STAMFORD,	CAMDEN.
STANHOPE,	

HOUSE of COMMONS.

December 5.

THIS day ſome few members were ſworn in, and the ſeveral uſual ſtanding orders relative to privileges, trade, religion, controverted elections, the interference of peers, and double returns, read and agreed to.

While theſe matters were tranſacting the gallery doors were ſhut; but permiſſion was given at length to ſome of the members to introduce ſeveral of their friends through the body of the houſe. This order was no ſooner given, than people began to preſs in above and below; and the noiſe, confuſion, and tumult was ſo great, that the houſe could not proceed to buſineſs for ſome minutes. On which the houſe was cleared, and the key delivered to the ſpeaker.

As ſoon as the hurry attending this regulation was complied with, lord Beauchamp roſe and moved for an addreſs to his majeſty, to return his majeſty the thanks of this houſe for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne. Beſides the uſual form of addreſſing, his lordſhip introduced ſeveral pertinent obſervations on the

present spirit of the colonists, their resolves, meetings, and in particular their intended non-importation agreement. His speech was in general well received and much approved of.

His lordship was seconded by Mr. De Grey, jun. who said very little material. Lord John Cavendish then rose, and having previously condemned the conduct of administration, and the turbulent spirit of the colonies, moved an amendment, in calling for such papers relative to America, as had been received since the last sessions, without which, his lordship remarked, it would be impossible for the house to determine with propriety or certainty, whether it might or might not be necessary to adopt other measures.

Lord North answered lord John Cavendish in a short speech, and said he should give himself or the house very little trouble, as he imagined, when he came in, that there was not a member present who would not perceive the necessity for acting in the manner proposed by the speech. His lordship owned himself to be the fabricator of it, and said that it was drawn up short purely to avoid all cavil, and to promote an unanimity of opinion at this important crisis.

He was answered by Mr. Frederick Montagu, who in general disapproved of the address, and who seconded the motion for the amendment very sensibly.

Governor Johnston spoke very fully on the same side, and was heard with a good deal of attention. He contended very ably, that America was not worth keeping on the terms and principles contained in the address.

He was followed by Mr. Fox, who was very pointed in his observations on the manner the gallery was cleared. He said it was a mere ministerial trick to stifle enquiry, and shorten debate; for if the gallery had been open, administration must have been obliged to break that silence and unconcern they now affected to hold. It was extremely unfair, he said, that persons should be shut out from being present at the discussion of a question, in the event of which they were so highly interested; and concluded by a succession of very pointed and severe animadversions.

Mr. Hartley (a new member) spoke next, and entered pretty fully into the contents of the speech and address, and urged strongly the necessity of lord John Cavendish's proposed amendments.

Col. Barre was very able on the same side. He was of the same opinion with governor Johnston. He said the scheme of reducing the colonies by force was wild, incoherent, and impracticable; and thought that a dominion supported by force would answer no purpose whatever. He said a report prevailed, that general Gage was shortly to be recalled, but that would signify nothing, for send whom they may, send a second, recal him, and send a third, says he, it will be all to no effectual or substantial purpose.

Sir George Macartney answered the colonel, and spoke with facility and precision. He was against the amendment, and was in general for spirited measures.

Lord Carmarthen entered fully into the contents of the proposed amendment, and dwelt much on the spirit of sedition, turbulence, and rebellion, which had manifested itself from one end to the other of the American continent.

Sir William Mayne declared himself unconnected with either side of the house; said his mind was unbiassed, and his conduct should be unfettered; that on the present occasion he was against the amendment, but reserved his opinion till the question, and the information necessary to discuss and determine on it, came properly before the house. He was heard with great attention, and general approbation.

General Smith was of the same opinion, observing, that the present was no proper time to take so great and important a question into consideration; and that his being now against the amendment would not hereafter preclude him from giving his thoughts freely, when the matter came before the house in another form.

Mr. T. Townshend was for the amendment, and was very severe on the general conduct of administration.

Mr. Burke put the house into great good humour, but seemed willing to avoid the real merits. He was for the amendment.

Mr. Van spoke strongly for the most firm and decisive measures.

Mr. solicitor general spoke very fully and ably, and endeavoured to answer every thing that had been offered on the other side. Besides the above, Mr. Drake, and one or two other gentlemen, spoke in the debate.

The question being put at about half after ten, the house divided. For the amendment 73, against it 264; and the question for the address being then put, it passed of course in the affirmative.

Dec. 3. A correspondent says, that a law is to pass to render it high treason to assemble mobs to force the king's civil officers to resign, as has been done at and near Boston, and that every individual in such mobs is to be deemed to be in a state of rebellion.

It is reported that orders are given for four regiments of foot to be immediately embarked in Ireland for Boston, and that the necessary transports are all taken up.

Dec. 10. Mr. Burke, in his speech on Monday last, on the amendment of the address, though he was not *logistically* argumentative, was very *humourously* and *pointedly* so. Amongst other humourous reflections which he made on administration's buying up the new members, by telling them the address was nothing but a *vote of compliment*, he compared such a conduct to a designing, dissipated lover, who, under the shew of the most honourable solicitations, first squeezes his mistress's hand, then asks her to take a turn in the park, next to an excursion in the country, and so on, step by step, till he dishonours her, and brings her in the end to that infamy and disgrace, that what was originally her misfortune becomes her shame and disgrace.

Mr. Burke, in the same speech, mentioning the present situation of America, drew a fine allegorical picture of that country, which he compared to a funeral. Trade and commerce, he said, were the pall-bearers; the principal merchants and traders were chief mourners; the West-Indian and African merchants closed the procession; whilst the army and navy, at a distance, looked on in gloomy silence as to melancholy a sight.

Lord North is much recovered from his late indisposition.

Dec. 13. Yesterday the house of commons, in a committee of the whole house, on the supply, came to the following resolutions:

That 16,000 men be employed for the sea service 1775, including 4228 marines.

The house also came to a resolution for allowing the importation of Indian corn, and ordered the report this day.

That 4l. per man per month be allowed for maintaining the said men, including the ordnance for sea-service.

On the 26th of November died Stephen Fox, lord Holland; he has left a son, a minor. His brother, Charles Fox, succeeds him as clerk of the pells in Ireland.

NEW-YORK, *February* 1.

The ship Beulah sailed for New-York on the 10th of December.

The whole proceedings of the continental congress arrived in London on the 14th of December.

Sir James Hodges is succeeded in the town clerkship of London by Mr. Rix.

The letters by the November mail, from New-York, arrived in London December 14.

The twenty thousand pound prize drawn in the state-lottery, is shared amongst four servants of Messrs. Dodd and Co. in Milk-street.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY (*in New-Jersey*) *Jan.* 25.

Mr. Crane and Mr. Kinsey laid before the house the proceedings of the continental congress held at Philadelphia in September last, which were read; on the question, whether the house approve of the said proceedings. It passed in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the house do unanimously approve of the proceedings of the congress.

Resolved, That James Kinsey, Stephen Crane, William Livingston, John De Hart, and Richard Smith, Esquires, or any three of them, be, and they are hereby appointed to attend the continental congress of the colonies, intended to be held at the city of Philadelphia in May next (or at any other time and place) and that they report their proceedings to the next sessions of general assembly—instructing the said delegates to propose and agree to every reasonable and constitutional measure, for the accommodation of the unhappy difference at present subsisting between our mother country and the colonies, which the house most ardently wish for.

Ordered, That Mr. speaker do transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the speakers of the assemblies of New-York and Pennsylvania.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this house be given to James Kinsey, Stephen Crane, William Livingston, John De Hart, and Richard Smith, Esquires, for their faithful and judicious discharge of the trust reposed in them at the late continental congress.

A true extract from the minutes,

JONATHAN DEARE, clerk.

The grand juries in South-Carolina have presented as a grievance of the most dangerous and alarming nature, the power exercised by the parliament to tax, and make laws to bind the American colonies, in all cases whatsoever.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 28.

Halifax county, North-Carolina.

AT a meeting of the committee for the said county, on the 21st of December, 1774, present, Willie Jones, chairman, Nicholas Long, John Bradford, James Hogun, Benjamin M'Culloch, Joseph John Williams, William Alston, Egbert Haywood, David Sumner, Samuel Weldon, and Thomas Haynes.

It being represented to the committee that Mr. Andrew Miller, merchant in Halifax town, has refused to sign the association: *Ordered*, that Mr. Egbert Haywood and Mr. Thomas Haynes wait on him, and desire his attendance before this committee: Upon which he attended accordingly, refused to sign, and gave the following reasons, *to wit*, "for that I am largely indebted, and have effects in my hands, belonging to persons residing in Great-Britain, which debts and effects I cannot remit for by next September, after which I should be bound by this association not to export any merchandise or commodity whatever to that country (without certain laws are repealed) which I think would be unjust, as it may be out of the power of my creditors or friends to procure the repeal of any law, however willing they may be to exert their interest for that purpose. And as I think it unjust to withhold from any person (even in a country at war with this) the property which might belong to him in my hands, I must therefore object to signing that part of the association respecting a non-exportation to Britain, and shall continue to do so while I have any property in my hands belonging to people of that country."

Since, therefore, there is nothing peculiar or satisfactory in his reasons, but that, on the contrary, they indicate an intention to export (if he can) after the first day of September next,

Resolved unanimously (to shew our disapprobation of his conduct, and to encourage such merchants who have signed the association) that we will not, from this day, purchase any goods, wares, or merchandises, of any kind whatever, from said Andrew Miller, or any person acting for or in partnership with him; and that we will have no commerce or dealings with him after paying our just debts, and fulfilling the contracts already entered into for commodities of this year's produce. And we also recommend it to the people of this county in particular, and to all who wish well to their country, to adopt the same measure.

Signed, by order of the committee,

A. DAVIS, clerk.

ANNAPOLIS.

At a meeting of the freemen of Cecil county, held at the head of Elk, on the first day of February, the following gentlemen were nominated and chosen, to serve as deputies at the next convention, to be held for this province, at the city of Annapolis, viz.

JOHN VEAZEY, jun. Joseph Gilpin, William Ward, Stephen Hyland, William Rumley, John Dockery Thomson, Nathaniel Ramsey, and John Veazey the 3d, and they, or any three of them, were invested with full power, to act in behalf of the said county.

TO THE AMERICAN.

I shall bestow a very few remarks on your last farginous compilation of scraps, from the parliamentary debates, from Junius and other authors whom you have ridled with modesty equal to your taste; and that with the utmost cheerfulness, submit the controversy as it stands, to the judgment of the public; fully persuaded that those, who, after a careful and candid perusal of these papers, are not convinced of the materials both your *head* and *heart* are made, will not be convinced *though one should rise from the dead*.

You assert that I allege—that a majority of the committee concurred with me in sentiment, as to the purpose for which you published your hand-bill—Were I on *all* occasions bound to support the spurious offspring of your undiscriminating passion, which you are pleased to lay at my door, my condition would be such as to soften the revenge even of cannibals itself. My words are—a very great majority of the *assembled on the occasion*, and I am warranted to this allegation by the very best authority. The *purport* of your hand-bill, instantly flashed upon minds, unaided by the *solemnity of your proceedings* the contrary. Your letter of abdication was the committe in consequence of their declared reprobance of your conduct.

I agree with you, that a news-paper is by no means *proper* place for discussing private disputes. But private disputes have a tendency to produce public serious consequences, and the very *attempt* to bring into their *proper* field of discussion, would carry with such an air of burlesque, as to expose its author to contempt and shame, a man must, however reluctantly, yield to necessity, and endeavour to act with credit on the ground he is constrained to take.

If my declining to accept your ludicrous challenge meet you before the gentlemen of Elk-Ridge, of city, or of the committee, affords you any triumph, I leave you without regret in full enjoyment of it. Though, as your adversary, I cannot help regretting the wreathe you have earned, by remitting for a moment your attention to the dangers which menace your own reputation, to become the champion of suffering in the person *your* friend.

Feb. 7, 1775. A CITIZEN.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Give the following queries a place in your gazette, and you will oblige your humble servant,

A BYSTANDER.

Baltimore town, February 21, 1775.

1st. Is it not evident, from the letter which was sent from Elk-Ridge to Capt. G— of this town, requesting him to *collect as many hearty fellows as he could to march to Annapolis, to assist* IN MAKING AN EXAMPLE *of those, who were dependent on government, and who held most detestable principles, to* DETER *others from pursuing the same conduct*, that some spirits were at work to exhibit a tragedy as shocking as can be conceived?

2d. If this deduction be fair, would it not be a general benefit to trace this business through all its windings, to its execrable mover, or his more execrable instigators, if he had any, that the public abhorrence of such monstrous depravity, may be expressed so forcibly, as to terrify others, who have the same disposition, from making the like experiment?

3d. Is it not very extraordinary, and highly reflecting on the honour and abilities of the people of Anne-Arundel county, that they cannot be trusted with the management of such matters as fall immediately under their own inspection; without others, from a different county being called in, either to advise, or control their proceedings?

4th. Whether the initials of two gentlemens names, one of whom is utterly independent on government, were not in the above letter?

TO THE CITIZEN.

IF you will take a friends advice, you will give no answer to the AMERICAN's last piece of repetition, scurrility, and nonsense, further than paraphrasing his concluding extract; which if you have not leisure to do, you are desired to accept as follows:

When the question is, "whether a few bad men may be *permitted* to do what they please, contrary to the general sense of the people, without any person to controul them, or to look into their behaviour, and to mark them out to the public—the man who desires to screen his knavery, and *creep* on in safety, will, *equivocally, or with some subterfuge*, answer yes; but the honest man, that is determined to do nothing hurtful to his country, and who is conscious his actions will bear the light, will heartily answer no," as does

AN ENGLISHMAN.

*** *The piece signed,* A FRIEND TO AMITY, *came to hand too late for this week, but will be inserted in our next.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Ship Totness, John Hudson, from Liverpool.
Brig Fortune, Thomas Moore, from Jamaica.
Sloop Grampus, John Bracket, from St. Croix.
Brig Woodbridge, William Kaap, from Guadaloupe.
Schooner Dolphin, Jos. Proctor, from Salem.

CLEARED.

Ship Star and Garter, Thomas Hemson, for Exeter.
Ship Prosper, James Baxter, for Milford.

Rock-Hall, January 23, 1775.

THIS is to inform the public and my friends in general, that I have removed from Talbot court-house where I formerly kept tavern, to Rock-Hall ferry, which was formerly kept by Mr. Basil Mariner, but of late by Mr. William Dunn, where I propose to keep the best boats and hands and every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers; those who chuse to favour me with their custom, may depend on the best usage, from the public's most humble servant,

ISAAC GREENBURY.

Baltimore January 25, 1775.

THE managers of the German Lutheran church lottery give notice, that the tickets are nearly ready to be put in the wheel for drawing, and request those who have had tickets for sale, to send in an account of the sale thereof; there are some few tickets to be had at the several managers. Those who wish to become adventurers in this very advantageous lottery, will please to be speedy in their application for tickets.

Annapolis, February 1, 1775.

WANTED by the commissioners or trustees, for the poor of Anne-Arundel county, 250 posts of cedar or locust to square seven inches, and 9 feet long; 2000 rails of white oak or yellow poplar, 3 by 6 inches, and to be 10 feet long. Whoever will supply the above articles, are desired to apply to Mr. Nathan Hammond, one of the trustees. w 6

January 25, 1775.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 14th day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

A LOT of land lying in the city of Annapolis, distinguished by the number 71, on which are a good brick house and other valuable improvements, now in the occupation of Mr. John Ball, bricklayer. This lot is subject to an incumbrance in the loan-office of £225 sterling. The sale to be on the premises.

WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

6 w

Leonard-town, St. Mary's county, Jan. 15, 1775.

RAN away from the subscribers on the 7th of last December, a country born indented servant man, by the name of Joseph Zachariah Thompson, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, a swarthy complexion and down look; he had on a green frize short coat lined with osnaburgs, a green frize jacket with sleeves, backskin breeches half worn, yarn stockings, country made shoes, castor hat about half worn, and osnaburg shirts; he had frequently been seen in the neighbourhood till since christmas, and was informed left Briton's bay with some person who has a small schooner. I forewarn any person for dealing with, or harbouring the said Joseph Zachariah Thompson as they will answer it at their peril; he is by trade a house carpenter. Any person that will secure him, so that I may get him again, shall receive twenty shillings reward, besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

HENRY SEWALL.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that I do intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of this province, for a power to sell a certain tract or parcel of land, lying near the lower ferry of Patapsco, in Anne-Arundel county, commonly called and known by the name of St Knighten's Fancy, late the property of Frederick Dorsey, deceased, to pay the debts of said Dorsey. w 2 HAMMOND J. CROMWELL, admr.

February 7, 1775.

To be sold, on Monday the 6th of March next, at Mr. Andrew's, in Joppa, in Harford county,

A TWO story brick-house in said town, in a water lot, (late the property of John Hammond Dorsey, deceased,) has four rooms on a floor, and a fire place in each room, by w 4

HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL, and RICHARD LANE.

To be sold, on Wednesday the 2d day of March next, at George M'Kindless, in Baltimore town,

SEVERAL likely negroes, part of the estate of John Hammond Dorsey, late of Baltimore county, deceased. w 3

HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL, admr.

FOR SALE;

THE following tracts of land, lying in Worcester county, in the province of Maryland, viz. Batchellor's Adventure, containing 338 acres; lying on a branch, known by the name of Johnson's Mill Branch Addition, containing 220 acres, lying on Pocomoke river; they will be sold for sterling or current money. The title indisputable. For terms apply to

WILLIAM T. WOOTTON.

N. B. Time will be given for payment of the greatest part of the purchase money if required.

Baltimore, February 6, 1775.

TO be let, a large brick-house, situate on the corner of Bridge and Front-street, Baltimore town, near the Upper Bridge, with a cellar under the whole, four convenient rooms and a large passage on the first floor, two lodging and an assembly room on the second, and four on the third, with a brick passage, kitchens, smoak-house, stables, and garden, all in good repair, suitable for an inn-holder or any public business. Any person inclining to rent, may be informed of the terms, by applying to w 3

JOHN GRIFFITH.

Baltimore, January 31, 1775.

GERMAN osnabrigs, by the piece or bale, and best London bottled wired porter, in casks of six dozen each, to be sold for ready money only, by

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

Prince George's county, January 30, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, negro Will, who says he belongs to Mr. William Ireland, of Calvert county; his master is desired to pay charges and take him from

FRANK LEEKE, sheriff.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD,

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, near Piscataway, on the 9th of November last, a likely negro fellow, twenty-two years of age, about five feet ten inches high; had on an osnabrig coat, old cotton waistcoat without sleeves, old white breeches, old thread stockings, a pair of shoes, and plain brass buckles. Whoever secures the fellow so that his master gets him again, shall receive ten dollars, and if brought home, the above reward.

4 w JAMES HAWKINS.

Calvert county, January 30, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber the 12th instant, a yellow negro named Jeffery, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, had on an osnaburg shirt, green Welsh cotton jacket and breeches, coarse English yarn stockings, country shoes shod with iron, he may change his dress having other cloaths. Whoever will bring the said negro to the subscriber near Hunting-town, in the aforesaid county, or secure him in any manner so that he can be had again, shall receive five pounds reward, and if taken 40 miles from home, twenty dollars.

JOSEPH IRELAND.

N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby warned at their peril not to carry the said negro off.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Wells, Pigg-Point, taken up as a stray, a black gelding, about thirteen hands and one inch high, five or six years old, paces, trots, and gallops, has a star in his face-head, no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges. w 3

STOLEN or strayed from the plantation of Sarah Hill, on Friday the 2d of November last, a chestnut sorrel stallion, about 13 hands high, has no brand, is a natural pacer, has a roan spot on his near buttock, and very upright ears. Whoever takes up said horse, and delivers him to the subscriber in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring creek church, shall receive a reward of twenty shillings, and all reasonable charges paid, by w 3

SARAH HILL.

THERE is at the plantation of Rachel Dowden, a dark bay mare, her mane is cut ridge fashion, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. w 3

FIFTY SHILLINGS REWARD,

STRAYED or stolen on the seventh of January last, from the plantation of Mr. Notley Young, near Gorge-town, a sorrel gelding, about 15 hands high, aged; has a switch tail, a star and narrow blaze in his face, and one hind foot lock a little white; his brand, if any not known; he is strong made, paces and moves gulewardly. He was bought about two years ago by Patrick Murray, of Roger's Heart in Conococheague settlement, and is supposed if not stolen, to have strayed that way. Whoever brings him back to the above gentleman's plantation, or to the subscriber's on Patuxent, near Belair, Prince George's county, will be entitled to the above reward, from w 5

JOHN ASHTON.

CAME to the plantation of Joseph White, sen. in Frederick county, near the mouth of Captain John Creek, and Falls of Potowmack, about the beginning of November last, a black and white cow and yearling not marked—also a black and white steer, marked with a crop and swallow fork; which I am informed are the property of my neighbour Dr. Thomas Sprigg Wootton. He, or the owner, is desired to take them away, on proving his property, and paying charges. w 5

Annapolis, January 4, 1774.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with a person well skilled in cleaning and putting in good order all kinds of fire arms, begs leave to offer his service to the public in that branch of business, and flatters himself he shall give ample satisfaction to those who choose to employ him. He also has a man well skilled in farriery, and cutting and training of horses. 4 w

JOHN CAMPBELL LINDSAY,

To be sold at public vendue, for sterling cash, or good London bills of Exchange, by the subscriber in Bladensburgh, on Tuesday the 28th of February, 1775,

TWO half acre lots number 35 and 36, with a good dwelling-house 36 feet long and 21 feet wide, three rooms and a large passage, and three rooms above stairs, a large kitchen, a milk-house, meat house, and hen-house, a commodious garden; number 36 a dwelling-house with four rooms on a floor, a cooper's shop, stables and two exceeding fine springs. Any person inclinable to purchase it by private sale, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

Baltimore town, January 2, 1775.

THE subscriber intending to embark for England the ensuing summer, desires all those who have had dealings with him for servants, to settle without delay; he also desires all persons who have had dealings with any factor or agent of John Stewart, or John Stewart and Campbell, preceding him, either for servants, dealing at their late store at Elk Ridge landing, or accounts current, to be speedy in settling the same. Those who neglect this notice, may depend suits will be commenced against them to March court, without respect of persons. 4 w

MATTHEW RIDLEY.

January 16, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to me, are once more earnestly requested to pay, those that do not, may depend that I am determined to take such steps as shall compel them that are able. I have a few rugs and coarse cloths left, which I would sell very cheap: I have for sale one thousand bushels of Indian corn, and three hundred bushels of Rye. 3 w

THO. HEN. HALL.

December 22, 1774.

AT a meeting at Alexandria on the 19th instant, of several of the trustees, named in Mr. John Ballendines plan and proposals, for extending the navigation of Potowmack river, it was recommended that another meeting should shortly be held in order to form and digest proper plans to be laid before the assemblies of Virginia and Maryland, respecting the said navigation.

Notice is therefore given, that the said meeting will be at Alexandria on the last Thursday in January next, if fair, if not the next fair day; when and where it is expected, that as large a number of the trustees as can make it convenient, will give their attendance.

6 w RICHARD THOMPSON, clerk.

Falls of Patowmack, December 22, 1774.

AT a meeting of the trustees for opening the navigation of Patowmack, held at George-town the 8th day of December, 1774; present, Thomas Johnson, jun. attorney at law, William Deakins, Adam Stuart, Thomas Johns, and Thomas Richardson of George-town, merchants; William Ellzey, Robert Alexander, and Philip Alexander, of Virginia, who ordered and directed that the subscriber should on the credit, and at the risque of the above named trustees, hire 50 slaves to labour in cutting the canals, round the several falls of said river; and at another meeting of trustees for the purpose aforesaid, held at Alexandria, the 19th day of the same month, present George Washington, John Carlile, J. Dalton, and W. Ramsay, gentleman, together with many of the trustees at the former meeting, who recognized and approved of the order for hiring 50 slaves, and agreed to become equally liable, in consequence of which order of the trustees, I hereby give notice, that I want to hire negro men for the ensuing year, for the purpose above mentioned; any person inclinable to hire the whole, or any part of them, may see the proceedings of the said trustees, subscribed by and with their respective hands in my custody. 4 w

JOHN BALLENDINE.

George-town, on Potowmack, December 27, 1774.

THE manufactory of snuff of various sorts is now carried on by me at this place, where I can furnish it either in wholesale or retail, at reasonable rates. I have also manufactured tobacco for sale, viz. sling and saffron, and shall shortly begin and continue to manufacture it in all the different forms, if I receive proper encouragement.

Orders from persons at a distance will be duly attended to, either by myself, or Mr Joseph Birch; and I will give ready money, or snuff for empty snuff bottles delivered here. 3 m

RICHARD THOMPSON.

N. B. I will now say, and with some degree of confidence, that at present I have by me, (and shall continue to make) as good snuff as is manufactured on this continent.

WANTED,

TWO clerks in the prerogative office. Apply to

ELIE VALLETTE, Reg.

Baltimore, December 1, 1774.

BEING about to embark for England, I hereby give information to all persons who are indebted to me, or to whom I owe, that the management of my business is committed to the care of Messrs. Samuel Owings and Abraham Evenity, who are constituted my attornies, with authority to act for me in every thing, as if I myself was personally present. w 4

HENRY THOMPSON.

Annapolis, January 10, 1775.

Just arrived in the ship Star and Garter, Capt. Henson, from Exeter,

A Few healthy able servant men, whose times are to be disposed of on board said ship, now lying in the dock. Likewise for sale, a young Hereford bull, a woman, and a negro woman, who has been used to do all kinds of house work—also a negro girl about six years of age.—The said servants and negroes will be sold on reasonable terms, by the subscribers, who will give cash for any quantity of good clean wheat, at market price, delivered here or at Baltimore. 3 w

THO. C. WILLIAMS, and CO.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS there was stolen out of the subscriber's stable, at his plantation, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the road from thence to Baltimore, on the night betwixt the 9th and 10th of December last, a likely bright bay gelding, about fifteen hands high, with a black mane and tail, the mane remarkably thin, particularly in the middle; he trots well, and having been used principally in a carriage, the colour of the hair on his breast will shew the marks of the collar; excepting a few straggling hairs on his forehead, as if an attempt had been made to give him a star there, and a small saddle mark, he hath no white hair upon him; he hath no mark of a branding iron on him; he had on four shoes when he was stolen, and hath very broad flat hoofs. Whoever will apprehend the thief, shall on his conviction, receive a reward of eight dollars, or for the horse four dollars, with reasonable charges if brought from a distance, paid by 3 U. SCOTT.

January 16, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 17th day of February next, for cash, or bills of exchange, on London,

THE plantation whereon I now live, containing about one hundred and seventy acres, lying in Prince George's county, four miles from Nottingham; the land is good soil and very well timbered, one half wood land; with a dwelling house 30 by 26, with two brick chimnies, a kitchen, quarter, tobacco-houses, and other out-houses, and paled garden; two apple orchards, two peach orchards, and several other fruit-trees. The title is indisputable. Any person will be shown the land, at or before the day of sale; the purchaser to take possession the first day of December next. tf

THOMAS SMITH GREENFIELD.

To be rented from year to year, or for a term of years,

BELVOIR, the beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Esq; lying upon Patowmack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, stables, and coach-house adjoining, as also a large and well-furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these houses stand, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of the subscriber, in Berkely county. 2 w 4 FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.

Baltimore county, January 16, 1775.

THE following persons are committed to my custody as runaways; negro Tomboy, the property of Robert Ruttes. Paul Best, a servant belonging to John Cockey Owings. Dennis Hagan, an Irishman, 54 years of age, about 5 feet high, a thick well made fellow, has only a shirt and breeches on. Peter Doyle, an Irishman, 41 years of age, about 6 feet high, a stout made man, has on an old dark coloured great coat. John Aldridge, who says he is a servant to Andrew Thompson and Colden, at Annapolis, and that he has been runaway from them upwards of three years; a considerable part of which he has worked with George Elder, of Frederick county: he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, 45 years of age, well made, and is dressed in a white cotton jacket and breeches. John Nisbett, an Englishman, 24 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slim made, and denies being a servant. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges, to 3 w ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun. sheriff.

January 23, 1775.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living on Snowden's manor, Frederick county, Maryland, an Irish servant man, by trade a tailor, he talks stammering and in the Irish dialect; he is about five feet four inches high, of a fair complexion, short yellow hair, a wide mouth, and fond of chewing tobacco: he had on, and took with him, a felt hat cut in the fantail fashion, a red bath coat and waistcoat, a brown cloth waistcoat newly turned, a pair of light coloured German serge breeches, a pair of gray worsted stockings, and a pair of common tall shoes, two Irish linen shirts, a Holland stock with a steel buckle in it, a red cloth pocket-book with about twenty shillings, and several remnants of superfine broad cloth; it is probable he hath a fellows indenture and discharge that hath been lately free in the same neighbourhood, or hath got some evil disposed person to forge him a pass, as he is no scholar himself. Whoever secures the said servant in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall be entitled to five pounds reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges paid, by w 4

JEREMIAH DUCKER.

January 16 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, Maryland, on the 4th of November last, a mulatto man slave, named Tom, about fifty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter and cooper; he formerly did belong to Philip Key, Esq; at which time he resided chiefly at Reed's creek, and it is supposed that he is now harboured somewhere in that neighbourhood: one of his knees is swelled, which causes him to limp. He has lost the fore finger of his left hand, it was cut off some years ago: had with him many good cloaths of different sorts, and a set of carpenter's tools; he is an artful deceitful villain, and may endeavour to pass for a free man. Whoever secures him in such a manner that I may have him again, shall receive six dollars reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges paid, by tf 2 JAMES JORDAN.

Annapolis, January 23, 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber, on very reasonable terms, all the medicines and shop furniture, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Shaw; twelve months, or two years credit will be given to the purchaser, on giving bond, with security, if required, by

2 RUTH SHAW.

N. B. To be sold, or hired, a likely young negro woman.

Annapolis, January 24, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber, living in West-street near the town-gate,

A QUANTITY of superfine and second flour, Madeira wine, old spirit and West-India rum; all which he will sell by wholesale or retail, for ready money only. He likewise has the time of a few indented servants to dispose of, among which is an excellent house carpenter and joiner, and a man who is well acquainted with the military discipline, and is capable of instructing any number of men to go through all the exercise, and can play on the fife. 4 w

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

THERE is at the plantation of John Simpson, near Frederick town, taken up as a stray, a bay horse, about thirteen hands three inches high, branded on the near buttock thus 3 has some saddle spots on his back, about twelve years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. 3 X w 3

DON CARLOS,

WILL cover the ensuing season at Schoolfield, at two pistoles a mare. He is rising five years old, a blood bay, very active, handsome and strong, in fine order, and very promising; he was got by Figure, out of Pimrose. The money to be paid at covering.

N. B. Those indebted for mares covered by Figure, are desired to make payment to Captain Charles Ridgley, of Sportman's Hall, in Baltimore county, for the years 1771, and 1772, as they are advertised, and preceding years, to 4 w 2 THOMAS HAMILTON.

Caroline county, January 24, 1775.

THE commissioners appointed for building a court-house and jail in the above county, intend to meet at Melvill's warehouse, on the first day of March next, to agree with any person or persons, that will undertake to erect the said buildings. w 6

2 RICHARD MASON.

Annapolis, January 28, 1775.

TO be sold, for prime cost and charges, two handsome flights of Portland stone steps. 4 w

2 WILLIAM NOKE.

Annapolis, January 28, 1775.

TO be sold for ready money only, [illegible] goods, by Mrs. Sarah Flynn.

Fell's point, January 20, 1775.

THE subscriber having removed from Annapolis, to Fell's point, near Baltimore town, takes this method of informing his former customers and the public in general, that he carries on the business of sail-making in all its branches, as also the making of colours, on the most reasonable terms, and quickest dispatch; having furnished himself with sufficient workmen and a convenient loft for the business, at Captain M'Gachen's store, opposite to Mr. Nelson's on said point. All gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, as he will make it his study to give general satisfaction to all his employers. 6 w

2 WILLIAM JOHNSON.

TO cover next season, if not sold, WHYNOT, a fine bay horse, fifteen hands high, eight years old, got by Fearnought, near New-Town, Chester, at three pounds a mare, and five shillings to the groom. WHYNOT's character and pedigree are well known, and he is allowed to be as good a bottomed horse as any in America.—BADGER, a beautiful, strong, bony, grey horse, six years old, fifteen hands and one inch high, imported from England; got by Lord Chedworth's Bosphorus, who won seven king's plates, his dam by the noted Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, and his grand dam, by the famous flying Childers, near the city of Annapolis, at five pounds a mare, and seven shillings and sixpence to the groom. —At the same place a strong black horse, of the waggon breed, at thirty shillings a mare, and half a dollar to the groom: The money for each mare to be paid at the stable door. Any gentlemen breeders, who intend sending their mares to any of the above horses, are desired to give as early notice thereof as they conveniently can to JOHN CRAGGS, at the Governor's, to prevent their being disappointed, as he is limited to a certain number; and in the mean time, if any gentleman is desirous of purchasing all or any of the above horses, he may apply to John Craggs above-mentioned, who will also sell the beautiful dark chesnut horse SLIM, who is remarkably speedy, and six years old; he was got by Mr. Wildman's Babraham, his dam by Mr. Rogers's Babraham, his grand dam by Selbury out of Lord Portmore's Ebony. 10

Annapolis, December 10, 1774.

I HAVE left my books and accounts relative to my store in Annapolis, in the hands of Mr. Gabriel Duvall, at Mr. Hall's office, who I have empowered to receive the ballances due.—All persons indebted to me for dealings above a year standing at any of my stores, are desired to pay without loss of time, as I have occasion for the money. I have several tracts of land to dispose of, lying on the drafts of Bennet's creek, now adjoining to each other: they are in tracts of 2, 3, 4, and 500 acres each, with improvements; the land is very fit for making the finest coloured tobacco, and a great range for stock. I have also about 1800 acres of very rich land, lying within 4 miles of Shepherd's town in Virginia, which I will sell and give some time for the payment if desired; and several other parcels of land in Virginia and Maryland to dispose of. 6 w STEPHEN WEST.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Rock-Creek, Frederick county, August 3, 1774.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, a convict servant man named Joseph Barker, an Englishman, about 25 years of age; he is a well looking fellow, of a ruddy complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high: had on and took with him, a reddish coloured mixed broad-cloth coat with a velvet cape, two white flannel short jackets bound with red, two pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of old leather breeches, a pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of thread ditto, old shoes, and a felt hat. He wears his own dark hair tied behind. It is supposed he is gone in company with some other man unknown to me, as I have missed two horses out of my pasture, one of which is a large sorrel, about 15 hands high, paces naturally; the other a chesnut sorrel, about 14 hands and a half high, paces, trots, and gallops; he is low before, crest fallen, and has a short scanty tail; the horses are both shod before. The man took with him a half worn saddle and curb bridle; one of the staples is gone off the fore part of the saddle on the near side. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home to the subscriber, shall have, if taken 30 miles from home, 20 dollars, and 5 pounds for the other man and the two horses, and so in proportion for a greater distance for the servant and horses, paid by tf 10 RICHARD CRABB.

Maryland, Queen Anne's county, Nov. 1, 1774.

WANTED, an excellent millwright, who will undertake, next spring, to build a windmill, and that will contract to find every material; to such a person a handsome price will be given; a part of the contract money, if required, shall be advanced; the whole shall be paid immediately upon the work being completed. No person need apply unless he comes well recommended for his workmanship, his industry and fidelity. 12 JAMES HUTCHINGS, junior.

Post Office, Annapolis, Sept. 3d, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a rider will set off from this office every Monday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore, where he meets the mails from the northward, and will return early on Tuesday. And on Friday the mails from the northward and southward come in as usual, and are dispatched the same evening.

ANTHONY STEWART, P. P. M.

Annapolis, November 1, 1774.

THOMAS PEYTON,

COACH-MAKER, from London,

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his [illegible] from the town-gate to the house opposite [illegible] plied himself with exceeding good workmen from London; as also every article of the best [illegible] to a great amount, consisting of several [illegible] steel springs, spring curtains for coaches, and [illegible] brass boxes, &c. &c. He has also a very [illegible] and herald painter, that undertakes [illegible] coaches, chariots, or chairs, either in [illegible] coronets, cyphers, or coats of arms, with [illegible] gilding, varnishing, in the neatest and most [illegible] and at the most reasonable rates: those ladies and [illegible] Gentlemen that chuse to favour him with their custom [illegible] any of the above branches, may rest assured, that [illegible] constant endeavours shall be to give general satisfaction to those that please to employ him, and the favour gratefully acknowledged, by the public's most [illegible] servant,

THOMAS PEYTON.

N. B. I still continue the saddling and harness making business as usual, and hope for encouragement from the public: to be sold as above, a quantity of saddlers arrace, and fringe girth webs, &c. &c.

GERARD HOPKINS,

CABINET-MAKER,

Hath for sale in Gay-street, near the Upper [illegible] Baltimore town,

MAHOGANY boards and planks, fitted to [illegible] every branch of cabinet and chair work, [illegible] mahogany legs: he still continues carrying on the cabinet business in its various branches as usual.

N. B. Wanted a journeyman cabinet-maker, [illegible] need apply, but a workman that will be steady at business.

Annapolis, December 7, 1774.

TO be sold or rented, the lot and improvements thereon where Patrick Tonry lately lived in this city; consisting of a dwelling-house, brew-house, and other conveniencies, all adjoining to the water; the brew-house there are a large copper, boiler and fixt with a malt-kiln. For terms apply to

JAMES DICK and STEWART and ROBERT COUDEN.

To be sold by the subscriber, living near Annapolis,

A TRACT of land, lying in Frederick county, joining to Thomas Dorsey on Linganore; containing two hundred acres of good timbered land, also bought twenty-five acres of good meadow ground being part of a tract of land taken up by Benjamin Clary, deeded by him to Moses Macculloh, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, called Moab: any Person who wants to purchase, may be satisfied, by applying to WILLIAM MACCUBBIN, of Moses, administrator.

THE subscriber proposing to decline the store kept by him in this city for James Buchanan and co. and having on hand about £1600 prime cost of well assorted goods, (a very small part of which have been imported above three months) which he will dispose of at first cost and charges, for cash, good bills of exchange, or tobacco.

Those persons who are indebted to James Buchanan and co. for dealings at the above store, are requested to make as speedy payment as possible. tf

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Piscataway, December 6, 1774.

Just imported in the Ocean, Capt. Dixon, from Whitehaven, and to be sold at a moderate advance for cash, or bills of exchange,

ABOUT £260 prime cost of goods, they consist of one hundred and four pieces of Kendal cotton in four packages, of five or six different prices in each package, five packages of felt hats, with a few castors in each package, the cost of each package about £25; some coarse lawns, silk handkerchiefs, and white ounce thread make up the rest.

JOHN BAYNES.

December 29, 1774.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 13th of February next,

THREE parcels of land adjoining each other, containing in the whole about 80 acres; also part of another tract with a very good grist mill on it, containing three and ¾ acres, lying in Frederick county, about 9 miles above Bladensburgh; on the same day will be exposed to sale, one negro man, and a small stock of horses, cattle and hogs; credit will be given, on giving bond with security. w 6

WILLIAM MURDOCH.

N. B. The sale will be on the premises.

LOST on Sunday night the 23th December, in the bay, between the Three Sisters and Kent point, a small skiff boat, about 18 feet long, rows very well, outsides and bottom painted white, the insides and seats painted white also; one of the forestalls has a small spot burnt on the upper part of it; she has five row-locks, four of which rows double on occasion; had fastened to her stern an iron chain about 12 feet long, and a short piece of 1¼ inch new rope; it is supposed she drove ashore between Sharp and Kent island, the wind being N. W. at the time she broke away. Whoever takes up the said boat, and brings her to Mr. Richard Graves on mouth of Wye river, or to Col. Edward Lloyd in Annapolis, or to me the subscriber, shall have 40 shillings reward.

BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

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